

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—No. 2,594.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

[NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 124.

PICTURES OF MEMORY.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That somewhere, lost of all;
Not for its green and golden
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the white and golden
That sparkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant ledge,
Competing all day with the sunbeams,
And winking their golden eyes;
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,
It seems to me the best.

Once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that dim old forest
He lay in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the wind that blows;
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the autumn eve,
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.
Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a weak embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lined his face in the twilight,
He lay in his milk-white beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light,
There, where the pictures dwell,
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seems to me the best.

—Alice Cary.

Gen. Buckner.

The Confederate General, Simon B. Buckner, who surrendered to Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, was recently married to Miss Claiborne, one of Virginia's noted beauties. This incident of the General's life has caused many writers to give his historical sketches, &c., of his life. Among them the New York World gives the following:

These are incidents directly and indirectly connected with Gen. Buckner that make his career interesting far beyond the common. He was always a conspicuous man in Kentucky society, and when he was made a general in the Confederate army he was the popular idol of the day throughout all the Southwest—a popularity which was intensified even by what was considered his misfortune at Fort Donelson. Handsome, brave, with a fine figure and gallant bearing, a perfect horseman and an accomplished man of the world, he was the typical young cavalier of the South. He was married some time before the war to a Miss Kingsbury, who died after a few years of married life and whose brother was an officer in the regular army. Lieut. Kingsbury and his sister were joint heirs to a large fortune, mainly in Chicago real estate. Before leaving for his post with the army in Tennessee Gen. Buckner had an interview with his brother-in-law and made over to him all of Mrs. Buckner's estate. This was to protect it from confiscation, but it was verbally understood between them that the property was to be held in trust. If Gen. Buckner survived the issue of the approaching conflict it was to be returned to him. If not, it was to be made over to his only child, Little Buckner.

Lieut. Kingsbury fell mortally wounded in one of the first battles in Virginia. Realizing too late that he had made no testamentary provision by which Mrs. Buckner's property should not go in with his own estate, he told to a comrade the story of his agreement with his sister's husband. For some reason his dying wishes were either not communicated to or were disregarded by his wife, his only heir, and she entered into possession of the entire property. The war closed, Gen. Buckner came back to Louisville and asked of Mrs. Kingsbury the restoration of his daughter's estate. Mrs. Kingsbury refused to consider the question, and a suit of recovery was brought. It was one of the great trials of the day, and was finally, after fully 300 or 400 pounds of seed cotton, equal to an adjoining plot of the same land, equal to the first in every respect, he planted cotton in drills as is usual. From this piece he picked 1,900 pounds of seed cotton, or 833 pounds less than from the broadcast land. The great difference is accounted for from the fact that where the seed was broadcast the ground could not be worked up into high ridges, or beds, as is customary, and it therefore retained the moisture for a much longer period for the supply of the growing plants, and in consequence they reached greater perfection.

CORRECTING BAD ENGLISH.—"There," said a woman to a tramp, "is a nice little wood for it."

"Certainly, madam," politely replied the tramp, attacking the dinner with both hands, "but you will pardon me, I trust, if I venture to correct your English."

"Your English. Some modern authorities claim that grammar is played out. I know better. The word 'saw' is a verb, in this case, singular number and imperfect tense. You cannot say, 'I shall expect you to saw wood.' 'I shall expect you to saw wood' is correct. If you will indicate the pile to me I will now look at it as I pass out."

When Hugh McKee was ordered to the Pacific squadron he left these shores with the promise from Mrs. Kingsbury that she would become his wife on his return. One

day, in Nagasaki harbor, the American mail was brought to the messroom of his ship. A young lieutenant looked up from a letter he was reading with the ejaculation: "Say, boys, guess who is married?" McKee was standing just back of him, fronting a classmate who knew of his engagement. "It's Mrs. Kingsbury," continued the first speaker. "She was married to Gen. Lawrence a month ago."

The narrator says that McKee made one step forward, his handsome face distorted, his teeth set and his fists clenched as if he would strike the reader. Then he recovered himself, went alone and walked the deck all that night. It was shortly before that time that an American trading ship, the General Sherman, while ascending the Pingyang River, in Corea, was attacked by natives, destroyed, and her officers and crew murdered. Admiral Rodgers started with his fleet from Nagasaki immediately on receipt of the news, sailing for Corea. Arriving at the forts in the River Yan, a force of marines and sailors was landed. McKee begged to be put in command of a detachment, rushed in advance of his men up the mud walls of the fort, and fell dead inside, pierced through the heart by a Korean spear.

The hapless denouement of the marriage to Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence will be recalled. Mrs. Lawrence a few years since eloped with Mr. Van Ness, an attaché of the Belgian legation to this country. Gen. Lawrence procured a divorce. Mr. Van Ness married Mrs. Lawrence and was sent by his Government to Egypt, where he died. Mrs. Lawrence still has a large income from her moiety of the Kingsbury estate—an income which was not so much impaired by the Chicago fire as was Miss Buckner's.

THE CASHMERE EARTHQUAKE.—The ruin wrought by earthquakes in Cashmere turns out to be even greater than at first reported. Two towns are destroyed with a loss of four hundred lives, and neighboring villages have had their share of calamities. This country, whose beauty of landscape and extraordinary fertility have been sung by poets, is one of those on which nature seems to lavish extraordinary bounty of soil, climate, and picturesque scenery, only to offset them with occasional devastations of terrible destructiveness. As the beginning of this century the population of the valley was estimated at \$60,000. In our day it is only 20,000. Occasional famines and pestilence, in a region ordinarily famous for its healthfulness and its vast crops of rice and fruits, have caused the greater part of this almost incredible reduction. Even if the estimates of the population half a century ago were somewhat exaggerated, death and plague have certainly made awful ravages in this valley of the Himalayas. In the year 1828, within the space of forty days 100,000 people of Cashmere perished from cholera; and just before, 1,400 had been destroyed by an earthquake. Now the earth opens again to renew these old calamities.—N. Y. Sun.

WEALTH IN THE SOUTH.—The New York Mail and Express, in a recent article on the South and the World's Exposition at New Orleans, makes the following assertion, which we doubt not astonishes many at the North, and will appear almost incredible to many of those living south of Mason and Dixon's line: "How few northern men realize that in the first six months of this year \$70,000,000 were expended in the erection and extension of Southern factories? Yet this is the unadmitted, verified, marvelous fact. How few in this region are prepared to learn that the assessable values of the South have increased \$640,000,000 in the past four years? Yet these are trustworthy figures. How many of our people knew or dreamed that the South had 307 cotton factories, with 900,000 new spindles? How many knew that in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia the output of coal was increased from 900,000 tons in 1870 to 3,700,000 in 1880? How many knew that in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia the output of iron ore rose from 40,000 tons in 1870 to 575,000 tons in 1880? The figures give forth an uncertain sound. The South is moving upward and onward."

EXPERIMENTING WITH COTTON.—Major Miller, of the Jefferson neighborhood, one of the most energetic and successful planters in that section, says that two seasons ago he tried the experiment of broadcast cotton on good and well improved land. He obtained from 1½ acres of seed land 2,735 pounds of seed cotton, while fully 300 or 400 pounds did not open. On an adjoining plot of the same land, equal to the first in every respect, he planted cotton in drills as is usual. From this piece he picked 1,900 pounds of seed cotton, or 833 pounds less than from the broadcast land. The great difference is accounted for from the fact that where the seed was broadcast the ground could not be worked up into high ridges, or beds, as is customary, and it therefore retained the moisture for a much longer period for the supply of the growing plants, and in consequence they reached greater perfection.

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A Jewish Confirmation.

I was much interested in a confirmation service which I recently attended at the Jewish synagogue of Wilmington. At the beginning of the exercises the persons to be confirmed, in this case four youths from thirteen to eighteen years of age, took their seats on the pulpit platform. The services were quite extended, continuing for more than two hours, and nearly half of the time was devoted to music, which was of superior excellence; an organ, a flute, two cornets joining in harmony with several well trained voices and producing a fine effect. Now and then the service was in Hebrew, but most of the lessons of Scripture and the prayers were in English. The pastor, Rabbi Mendelsohn, gave us a good sermon on the priesthood of Israel, showing that all God's children are priests, as temples of the spirit of God, as teachers of piety and also to offer sacrifice to God. The Rabbi has a fine voice, which he manages well but better in speaking than reading—though a German his pronunciation is good and his command of excellent English surprising. Altogether I should regard him, judging by this effort, as a fluent, forcible and even eloquent extemporaneous speaker, and he is said to be a man of considerable learning. Chapel Hill gave him the title of Doctor of Laws a year or two ago.

After the sermon, the largest one of the boys came forward and delivered an address to the Deity in a most reverent manner, then a smaller boy repeated the nineteenth Psalm, another of the smaller youths repeated the eighty-fourth Psalm. The four boys then rolled back the folding doors which concealed the Ark of the Covenant in the rear of the pulpit, and in concert paid their vows to the Lord. The Rabbi immediately stepped between them and the Ark and delivered an elaborate address, in which, with much earnestness, he set forth the duties they owed to God and their fellowmen. At this stage of the proceedings the boys left the rostrum, and went into the congregation and kissed their parents and brothers and sisters, the whole congregation being much affected, and many moved to tears. After their return to the pulpit platform, the other large boy advanced to the front and delivered another address to the Deity, which was also in good taste, and very appropriate to the circumstances. During the whole service the Rabbi wore a dark velvet cap, and when he sat down he did so with his profile to the people. I was told that this synagogue belongs to the order of Liberal Jews, and that the ritual of this service differs in some particulars from that of the orthodox faith. In the old style nearly all the services are in Hebrew and in other points the ceremonies are not the same.

I came away from this service impressed with the richness of the ritual. I have witnessed more than once confirmation services in the Episcopal church, but I never saw anything of the kind that could compare with this in beauty and solemnity.—Rev. Dr. Prichard in Editorial Recorder.

NEEDLESS ADVICE.—Without presuming to find fault with Miss Florence Maryat, it may be suggested that she ought to explain the meaning of her recent advice to women to "sit down on the men." It cannot be that Miss Maryat intended this advice to apply to unmarried girls. Certainly girls residing in the rural districts need no such advice. They know what the duties of courtship are, as the strained and broken parlor chairs testify. As to city girls, it is understood that they uphold the doctrine that every girl should have her own chair. Not that they presume to find fault with rural customs, but they have their own views of duty, and no matter how much Miss Maryat may urge them to sit down on the men they will decline to follow her advice.

Neither do married ladies need to be told their duty by Miss Maryat. If a married woman wants a new bonnet and can obtain it more quickly by sitting on her husband's lap than she could were she more sparing of affectionate familiarities she knows the fact perfectly well without Miss Maryat's assistance.

Can it be, then, that Miss Maryat looks at the matter solely from the point of view of the solid British matron, and fancies that she has discovered a way by which heavy women may crush their husbands and keep them in subjection? It is quite possible that a wife weighing 250 pounds could terrify a frail husband into almost any concession by threatening to sit down on him, but surely such conduct would not be kind. It is better that wives and husbands should live peacefully together than that the husband should live in terror lest his wife should sit down on him. Miss Maryat may mean well, but her advice is needless if addressed to unmarried girls, and pernicious if addressed to married women.—Times.

In 1660 a Dutchman visited London and erected a saw mill. No sooner had he completed its construction than the hand wood sawyers organized in opposition to its operation. They conceived the novel idea that it was an encroachment upon their rights—their means of earning a living would be invaded, and their avocation destroyed. The mill was operated, however, in spite of their opposition for several months with considerable success. At length the wrath of the organization was too great to be controlled, and with axes and instruments of destruction they destroyed the mill. For a period of about forty years the saw mill industry of England was paralyzed, and there was none with sufficient courage to build another.

The new Postal Law, cheapening postage by increasing the weight of letters to one ounce, goes into effect July 1st.

MUSIC HAS CHARMS.—A brass band composed of insane inmates of the Norristown Asylum paraded on Friday about the grounds, wearing uniforms for the first time. They were very proud of their regalia and when they passed in review of the Trustees and Physician-in-chief Chase the lunatic who played the brass horn blew harder and the fat cymbal player who imagines he owns the State of Pennsylvania clapped the cymbals together with all his might, while the man who beat the bass drum thumped away as if he were trying to knock the drumhead in. The uniforms are similar to those worn by United States troops. When the band stopped playing for want of breath the lunatics all looked at their uniforms and smiled proudly.

In front of the main building, where the review took place, there is a circular carriage drive, about fifty yards in circumference. The musicians tramped around this drive for three-quarters of an hour, playing "A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother" and "Go to Sleep My Baby." They played continuously, switching off from one tune to the other. When Dr. Chase showed his approval the insane men looked prouder than ever and when they finally went away to the rear of the buildings they marched with a pompous step, still playing "A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother." Their playing was above the average of the country band and they played with great zest. It was only when their instruments were taken from them that they became unhappy and irritable. Dr. Chase said that the treatment was very beneficial and that two of the band that had been violent patients had been restored to a pacific state of mind through the influence of the music they played.

The band, which numbers twelve crazy men, was organized last September. They practice two hours each day, and if they are allowed they would blow their horns and beat their drums all day and take them to bed with them at night. On the fourth day of July the band will head a parade through the streets of Norristown, in charge of five keepers from the asylum.

A NORTH CAROLINA BONANZA.—A good many years ago the gold mine known as the "Ashby Mine," was worked by parties named Ashby. It was not worked for a good many years, but was finally purchased and worked by Mr. Thos. Griener, now of Charlotte, N. C. It has been sold several times by Mr. Griener, but the sales were never confirmed. Report says that during the time the mine was worked by the Ashbys it was so rich that lumps of pure gold as large and larger than peas could be picked from the ore with the fingers, and it was kept guarded by the owners to prevent the ore from being stolen. The mine is about six miles from Dallas. It is reported that about twenty years ago a man by the name of Andy O'Brien who lived near here, in prospecting near the mine discovered a place on the property that was very rich in gold and kept it secret in hopes of making something out of the owners for his secret, but failing to effect a trade with them he kept his secret, imparting it, however, to his wife. Mr. O'Brien died shortly after this discovery. He was in good circumstances.

It is reported that during the last two weeks Mrs. O'Brien has succeeded in effecting a trade of her secret (left her by her husband) through a Mr. M. D. Friday, with the present owners of the mine, and that they went there last week under the guidance of Mr. Friday and found the spot without any difficulty, aided by explicit directions (on a map) left by Mr. O'Brien to his wife. The owners dug down and found a lot of "pine knots" (that they were told would be there as placed by Mr. O'Brien when he discovered the place as a "marker," he knowing that they would not decay for at least one hundred years, which, when removed, they found the truth of Mr. O'Brien's statement verified in finding a large quantity of immensely rich ore. The owners, or some Northern gentlemen, are now taking out quantities of gold. The community is somewhat excited, and reports of the vast richness of the mine are numerous. We are informed that sheriff Hines, of Lincoln, is in charge.—Dallas, N. C. Current.

DECENCY IN DRESS.—What is that constitutes decency in dress? Clearly nothing but habit. The custom of particular society or subject matter concerned—in ordinary language, conversation. This seems strange to some people; but it is most certainly true that there is no absolute rule as to what decency is or is not decent. Even in the same society the conditions vary enormously. Use and custom alone determine the becoming. A Turkish lady is shocked if a stranger man sees her without a yashmak and monstrous bundle of wraps. So conventional is this covering of the face that a Mussulman peasant woman surprised in the field will often veil it with her only petticoat. Travelers tell us that a well-bred African woman blushes to be seen for the first time in clothes. The usual use of clothing appears to her scarcely decent. Custom, habit and convention decide the matter among ourselves. A pure cottage girl in Connemara, who sleeps in a room with men and never owned stockings would feel uneasy in the ball dress of a princess. The princess, would almost suffer death rather than share her cottage for a week. If the daughters of Leonidas went to a drawingroom at Buckingham palace in their Spartan tunics they would probably cause as great a flutter as they would feel themselves. No one would expect a hospital nurse to do what hundreds of ignorant girls do in pantomime; but the dance, again would hardly submit to the unsparing revelations of a surgical ward. Honi soit the sole and paramount rule; but then this depends on certain conventional practice being respected.—London Times.

Gen. Grant has gone to Mt. McGregor.

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Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y.
Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10,
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I call especial attention to the
BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for,
there is no plow to equal it.
If you want a plow that will do all the work
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**WHITE'S COMBINED
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Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.
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I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS
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No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.
New stock now being delivered on my yard for
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I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE
Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's
Store), and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw
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lowest prices. Old Gins having good frames
retained in the very best style, with all the latest
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J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address
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April 16, 1885. 114-3m

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Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly
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of Wool for shipment will be cheerfully given. I
also have a line of samples, which can be seen at
my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth
and blankets back in time for the cold weather.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
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ON MONDAY JULY 13th at 12 o'clock, M.,
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will offer for sale Five Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville National Bank.
Tender cash.
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seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven
inches heart upon each face to be evenly and
smoothly beveled, and squarely butted at each end.
Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak,
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four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.
Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such
points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in
piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise
as may be agreed upon.
Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before
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State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED—HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 25th day of May, 1885.
Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

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Stephens' United States.

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North Carolina Resources.

OBSERVER.
G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The Editor of the OBSERVER is not of a very sanguine temperament, and would not willingly give a false coloring to anything. He has lived in the old town now a good many years, has listened to those who told of the good day that was coming until he almost despaired of the future, but now the tide has turned, and he rejoices that he is able to say that indications point to a new order of things; little by little the Observer has in the past year chronicled the steady but sure growth of this town; hundreds of buildings have been added, not so much from prospective imagining as from real necessity; and day by day the building has gone on, and the houses are filled, and when our railroads are all completed, and we are sure that in twelve months more they will be there, the buildings we have will not be sufficient to provide for the wants of the people, the growth must go on, and it is well for our people to realize the fact, if they do not already, that our town is growing. There is evidently a feeling amongst all that the turn in the road has been reached, but where people have so often been deceived it is hard for them to put their faith in anything but tangible proofs, and these stare us in the face. The increase has not been sudden, it is no mushroom growth that springs up in a night, but a sure and steady one, that quietly but surely goes on. We wish to impress this fact, that our own people may reap the fruits, not by imprudent speculation or the like, but in aiding the work by creating new industries which will add increased wealth and population to our town.

We further wish to remind our merchants that our Railroads North, South and West are or will soon be opened, and that they must stretch forth their hands to get this trade. We are now or soon will be entering the field where years ago Fayetteville traded, a trade that was highly prized; seek it again by visiting these people and by judicious advertising, it is worth the trial and the labor. The prize is almost in your hand and needs only effort to obtain it. The tide of prosperity has set in this way, and will roll on; will you ride on it, or must others take your place. That is the question.

LET'S HAVE PEACE.

The Republicans of Ohio in their platform, and many of the leading Republican journals, are so incensed by their loss of power and patronage, that they are determined to keep alive the old issues, whether detrimental to the unity of the country or not, and thus have charged their first gun. The election of Cleveland was hailed by us of the South as the harbinger of peace and good will, and he has shaped his policy so as to ally sectional animosities. We believe that the Southern people are not alone in this desire, but that the best men of the North share it with them, and that any attempt to array section against section, to open the almost healed up sores of the past, will recoil upon the party that parades it. The Republicans see to their sorrow that the feelings of the past twenty years are gradually but surely dying out, that the South is fully reconstructed, and are now in equal position and with equal rights in the Federal Union, and the North should feel in duty bound to acknowledge and respect it. To counteract this growing feeling, to check its growth, the leaders hold again the bloody shirt and cry, rebels rebel!

Col. Staples, in his speech at the laying of the corner stone of the new U. S. Court House in Greensboro, was correct when he said: "The coming generation must be taught to love their country and its institutions. The young men of the land are for peace. The old men, bent with age and weary with the burdens and cares of life, are for peace. The mothers and maidens of America are for peace. Yet there are those who would open the graves of our battle-slain and fight the war over again."

Thank God, they are not the men who saw their comrades fall, who shrouded them in bloody blankets, and over their honored graves fired the military salute, but they are those who stood afar off, with neither the smoke of battle in their nostrils, nor the smell of fire upon their garments. Upon all such let the patriotic people of the country, regardless of party or locality, turn their backs. They are neither friends to the government, nor promoters of the national peace.

PROF. H. E. SHEPHERD.—The Trustees of the University of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Tuesday next, for the purpose of electing four additional Professors, and we cannot refrain from asking them to give North Carolina the preference, and especially to call their attention to our former townsman, Prof. H. E. Shepherd, now of Charlotte, N. C. He is beyond doubt the most distinguished living North Carolinian in the field of literature; his ripe scholarship, sound judgment, and wide-spread reputation would aid the University materially just at this time, and there is no one that would be more acceptable to the people.

The Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic announces in its last issue that it has been consolidated with the State Chronicle. Both papers have been conducted with ability, and now when they pull together we may naturally expect a strong paper, useful to the State and worthy of the support of its people. May their efforts be crowned with success.

Through the kindness of its President, the Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., we have on our table a neat and handsomely gotten up catalogue of the Greensboro Female College. Several young ladies of our town have profited by its teaching, and bear testimony to the efficiency of this old and flourishing institution.

We are compelled to leave out much interesting matter on account of the rush on our advertising columns.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.—The North Carolina Press Association convened in annual session at the Pavilion of Hotel Brunswick, Smithville, on the 17th inst., and concluded its labors yesterday in season to return to the city by last night's boat. The proceedings of the convention were marked by entire harmony, and considerable business was transacted looking to the material interests of the State press.

The annual address of Mr. Joseph Daniels, of the Wilson Advance, President of the Association, was an effort of marked ability and received the warm commendations of those who had the good fortune to hear it.

Addresses were also made by Messrs. R. K. Bryan, H. C. Wall, G. P. Hart, G. D. Ellsworth, J. H. Lindsay, W. J. Boykin, J. A. Robinson, W. W. McDermid, H. A. Lindsay and J. H. Small.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Mr. J. A. Robinson, of the Winston Leader, was unanimously elected President by a rising vote.

Vice Presidents—H. C. Wall, R. K. Bryan, G. A. Frick.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Lindsay, of the Kernsville News.

Assistant Secretary—J. D. Cernode, of the Alliance Gleaner.

Chaplain—Rev. R. P. Law, of the Monroe Enquirer Express.

Executive Committee—E. C. Hackney, W. W. McDermid, G. W. Blount, R. H. Cowan, S. A. Ashe.

Shelby was selected as the next place of meeting.

Orator—G. W. Blount, of the Wilson Mirror.

Poet—H. C. Wall, of the Rockingham Rocket.

STATE GUARD NOTES.—We learn from an interview with Col. Cameron, Inspector General, that all of the Companies of the State Guard have now been inspected for this year, with the exception of seven or eight. That in almost every instance an increased membership has been formed, and that as far as organization, drill and discipline are concerned, the Guard is in a far better condition than ever before. The officers and men everywhere appear to realize and appreciate fully the responsible and important position they occupy in the State, and the evident desire of the State Government to aid and foster them as far as possible.

The approaching encampment is looked forward to with much interest and enthusiasm, especially as they fully understand that it is not to be a frolic or a picnic, but a regular camp of instruction, where both officers and men will be governed by strict military rule—the conduct and management of the camp being as though the troops were in the field in actual service. New tents have been ordered and will be there before the troops arrive, and everything looking to the health and comfort of the troops observed as carefully as possible, and while every reasonable opportunity for recreation and pleasure will be given, strict discipline will not be for a moment overlooked and forgotten.

We feel proud of the State Guard, their ready and prompt obedience to all calls of duty, ever made upon them, and their splendid bearing and conduct during the encampment in Raleigh last fall shows plainly of what material it is composed, and that they are well worthy of the confidence and pride which our people feel in them.—Lincolnton Press.

CLERK'S SENTENCE.—The preliminaries of the opening of the Court being concluded, Judge Crump stated to the Court that the preparation of the bills of exceptions had not yet been completed, and asked that further postponement be ordered until to-morrow. The commonwealth's attorney, Meredith, opposed delaying action, inasmuch as the matter of preparing bills of exception would not be interfered with. Judge Atkins concurred with Mr. Meredith and decided to proceed. Clerk Lawton then told the prisoner to stand up, and propounded the usual questions to whether he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner in a low and rather husky voice, addressing the Court, said: "I will say sir, that you are pronouncing the sentence on an innocent man." That is all I have to say sir."

Judge Atkins then proceeded to pass sentence, briefly but impressively, fixing the time for execution on November the 20th next. The prisoner, without manifesting the least emotion, stood unmoved, and when the Judge had concluded, took his seat quietly. The Court was then adjourned, and the condemned man was taken back to jail, where he was locked in the murderers' cell, there to remain until the day of execution, or until granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, which will meet in this city on the 2d of November. Judge Atkins so fixed the time of execution as to give the prisoner an opportunity to get the decision of the Supreme Court before that time arrived.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.—Judging from the rapid accumulation of the bank reserves and the falling off in the Clearing-House exchanges general trade is dull. This, however, is not uncommon during the summer months and has not earned confidence to diminish. On the contrary, merchants look for a much better condition of affairs a short time hence, and that this feeling is entertained at the West and South as well as here is evidenced in the enormous purchases of cotton and woolen fabrics recently made through the auction rooms by jobbers from these sections. Production has for a long time been cut down to within very moderate limits, and the demand is steadily removing surplus manufactures which have been a drag upon the markets and a stumbling block in the way of a revival of business. If the same conservative methods are pursued for a while longer, there is little doubt that a substantial basis for an improvement will be laid, and that at least a part of the vastness of idle money will be employed in the furtherance of legitimate enterprise instead of being allowed to remain on deposit with the banks at merely nominal rates of interest.

The American people are as full of energy as ever, but unfortunately they are heeding more than formerly the golden rule of making haste slowly, so that when a rival does take place there is reason to believe that it will be permanent.—World.

Mr. W. H. Jones, an aged citizen of Raleigh died on Saturday last of paralysis. He will be remembered by our older citizens as Cashier of the Old Cape Fear Bank, which position he held until the end of the war.

Consul Hale and the F. I. L. I. Company.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The friends of a great man are always pleased to hear of others recognizing his ability, and I know many of your readers will say the action of the Independent Company in marching to the residence of Capt. Hale to bid him farewell and God speed him on his journey across the ocean, was the proper thing to do. On Monday night before his departure, when the Company was drawn up in line, numbering about forty men, Maj. Campbell stated that some one had suggested perhaps the Company would like to march to Capt. Hale's and bid him farewell. With a unanimous voice the Company approved the suggestion and immediately marched to his residence. There was no speech-making, but one might see that there were hearts so full that the tongue could not utter the thoughts that arose. Simply the shaking of the hand of each soldier as he passed down the line, was all that was done, but each man felt that more was not needed to express the mutually tender feelings.

The writer believes that Mr. Hale appreciated this expression of regret at his departure, and he knows it was not only an expression of regret, but one also of pleasure that the government had recognized the sterling ability of one of its former Captains.

Those who know Mr. Hale best realize the fact that the Administration has selected one of the best men of our State to fill an important position and they believe he will fill it with honor to himself and to his government.

One can easily understand why Mr. Hale should be touched by the public expression of approval and kindly feeling of such a Company as the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, for she has nearly reached her centennial, and there is no spot or blemish on her records; but as the early sunlight rests upon the morning dew and makes it shine as a gem of rare beauty, so the light of the past and present centers on this old Company and makes her fame shine as diamonds in a royal crown.

Her crew is made up of the actions of her brave and her gentle as the heroes who have marched by her ranks. Should not then her approving smile please and be assurance of merit?

This expression on Monday night was therefore made and proper, for this town has lost from its active service a most devoted son, in the removal of Mr. Hale, who has labored for its welfare with untiring zeal for years.

The writer hopes that when 1893 arrives this Company's name will be as great as she deserves, and that her sons may gather from far and near to join in that great celebration, and to deliver her untarnished fame to the keeping of the coming generation.

A Book for Every Carolinian.

Dr. Edward Warren is about to issue a work entitled "A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents," which is in reality an autobiography, and contains a detailed narrative of his school and college days, his earliest essays in medicine, his first venture as a professor, his impression of men and things generally; his services as a military surgeon; his experiences in the East, and professional life in Paris, together with an appendix containing much interesting information concerning Egypt—its religion, customs, superstitions, manners, history and legends.

In a word it is a succinct history of a career which has been illustrated by many stirring incidents, thrilling adventures and striking vicissitudes of fortune, and in which, under the domination of a strange but imperious destiny, the role of a country doctor has been transformed into that of a professor, a Surgeon-General and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and the scene of his labors transferred from the swamps of Carolina to the shores of the Chesapeake, the banks of the Nile and the quarters of the Seine.

It will be a volume of more than five hundred pages, of convenient size and of handsome appearance, properly illustrated, and published at the price of \$3.50, postage included.

Should the reader be inclined to become a subscriber, write to Doctor T. J. Boykin, No. 11 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—London, June 23.—The crisis in political affairs is believed to have been passed, and most probably to-day all differences between the Conservatives and the Liberals will be arranged, and the Conservatives will form a new Cabinet. It is said that some technical points only yet remain to be settled. In principle, it is claimed, Mr. Gladstone has not departed from the line originally adopted by him, but he has made fuller concessions to the Conservatives than were hoped for. He reserves, however, full liberty of action in regard to any new measures of moment that may be introduced into Parliament. At the same time he undertakes to assist the new government in completing the ordinary business of the session.

LONDON, June 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury will make the announcement in the House of Lords, to-night, that Mr. Gladstone, having given sufficient and entirely satisfactory assurances of aid in the conduct of the Government, he (Salisbury) will take office and form a Cabinet.

It is rumored that the following will compose the Cabinet: "The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Sir Richard Ashtown Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Right Honorable William Henry Smith will probably be Secretary of War. Colonel Frederick Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies; the Earl of Carnarvon or Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord President of the Council."—Cable to Morning Star.

There is a good deal of excitement in Wake county over the No fence law act passed by the last Legislature for that county. Its legality is to be tested in the courts.

General Items.

There are 700 Chinese scholars in twenty-nine New York Sunday Schools.

In Texas the Fourth of July comes on the 2d of March.—Galeston (Tex.) News.

The feat has been accomplished of sending seventy-two simultaneous messages over one telegraph wire.

The indications are that our next crop of cotton will be 7,500,000 bales. Can high prices be looked for?

The closing of stores in New York at one o'clock on Saturday is making considerable progress it gives the clerks time for recreation.

The appointment of Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, as Consul-General to St. Petersburg merits the heartiest endorsement.

It is said that the Rev. Sam Jones, the great Georgia revivalist, raised \$21,000 in one day at Nashville, Tenn., to aid the Young Men's Christian Association.

Washington and Lee University at its late Commencement conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Bishop A. W. Wilson of the Southern Methodist church.

Great distress for food threatens the people of the border counties in Southwest Virginia. The corn supply, which is their main support, is almost exhausted, and is selling at two dollars per bushel.

The Iroquois has been dispatched to Ecuador to demand the release of Santos. Mr. Bayard is determined that the rights of citizens and the interests of our country shall be maintained.

Buddensick, the builder of the miserable tenement houses in New York, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. It will put a stop to the building of "death traps."

A Vienna dispatch to the Herald says that Minister Kelley will not be received at the Austrian Court because his presence there would be offensive to the Italian Ambassador, who is on the friendliest terms with the Emperor.

Hon. Frank H. Hurd of Ohio, says that the testimony in his contest has all been taken and placed in the hands of the Clerk of the House. Mr. Hurd feels confident that he will be allowed to take his seat in the next Congress.

We hear a great deal about Mr. Blaine being out of politics and yet he has tendered his services to Judge Foraker as a stump in Ohio this fall. This would indicate a desire upon the part of B. to keep himself before the American People.—New York World.

It is generally conceded that Governor Hoadly would be nominated by acclamation and without opposition if he so desired, and his recent utterances are read between the lines as a case of "Barkis is willin'." However, this is a matter that must soon be settled.—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Gen. Jackson, the new American Minister to Mexico, presented his credentials at the Palace Tuesday. He was cordially received by President Diaz, and mutual compliments were passed. The American colony in the City of Mexico will give General Jackson a banquet on July 4th.

W. H. Lennox-Maxwell, the man accused of the murder of Preller, was arrested before his arrival in New Zealand, and articles marked as belonging to the murdered man found in his possession, the proof of his being the murderer, is thereby fully established.

A widespread impression obtains among the department employees, both male and female, that extensive discharges will be made in all the departments on the 30th instant, which will be the close of the fiscal year. Consternation and anxiety are prevalent and there is great hanging up of "Democratic influence" by those who are interested.

An Austin (Tex.) policeman has just arrested the Governor of the State for violating a city ordinance by stopping his carriage on a crossing. When the policeman ordered him to move on he told the policeman to go to School. He was then arrested, and the Recorder fined him ten dollars. It is difficult to tell at this distance whether this is an advance in Texan law and order or a retrogression in Texan Governors.

In a speech in the House of Representatives, Oct. 10th, 1878, James Abram Garfield, of Ohio, said: "The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support." But the man who conceived the platform for the Ohio State Republican Convention holds a different opinion. He may change his views next fall.

In pursuance of the policy adopted by Secretary of the Treasury of cutting down expenses in the various bureaus of the treasury departments, whenever possible without detriment to the prompt transaction of the public business, 300 persons employed as storekeepers, gauges, etc., in the internal revenue service have been removed since March 20th. The average per diem pay of these employees was \$4.

GLADSTONE REFLECTS AN EARLDOM.—The Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone an Earldom in recognition of his services to the Queen and the country. Mr. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to forego the honor. The Queen, in an editorial on this subject, rejoices at Mr. Gladstone's decision, and says that no title could add to his fame or enhance the devotion of his countless admirers. Besides, his leadership is required in the coming struggle to secure unity in the Liberal cause.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—Madrid June 18.—There were 632 new cases of cholera and 151 deaths reported in the cities of Murcia, Valencia and Castellon de la Plana during the twenty-four hours ending at midnight last night. At Madrid there was a new case and six deaths. The inhabitants of the populous quarters of this city strenuously oppose all measures taken by the municipal authorities to disinfect their dwellings. The resistance of the people because so passionate and persistent that the authorities finally felt constrained to abandon the enforcement of all sanitary regulations which had been adopted to prevent the entry of cholera into Madrid or to limit its ravages should the dreaded disease find a lodgment therein.

State Items.

Capt. James S. Battle, will be Revenue Inspector vice O. H. Blocker.

The act establishing the twelve Judicial Districts went into effect Monday 15th inst.

The North Carolina Agricultural Fair will be opened in Raleigh October 12, and continue six days.

Wm. Rayner, son of the late Hon. Kenneth Rayner, died from gun shot wounds received in El Paso, Texas.

The corner stone for the United States Postoffice at Greensboro, was laid on Thursday (11th), by the Masonic fraternity.

Maj John W. Moore, author of Moore's School History of North Carolina, has been appointed by Commissioner Sparks to a position in the Land Office.

It is said that there will be over two thousand applications for pensions in the State. This will give but a small sum to each; better than nothing.

It is a matter of deep and lasting regret that Raleigh has no military organization to represent the capital city at the State Guard encampment at Asheville next month.—News.

The President has appointed Archibald H. Boyden as postmaster at Salisbury. This gentleman, a son of the Judge Nathaniel Boyden, is known everywhere throughout North Carolina.

The Hon. Walter Clark qualified before Gen. Scales as Judge of the Superior Court for the 4th district. Gov. Scales himself administered the oath. The Governor is authorized to administer oaths to judges of the Superior and Supreme courts only.—News and Observer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Governor Scales will probably have to reappoint nine out of ten of the magistrates appointed by the last Legislature. In not ten counties, it is thought, have the magistrates been notified or qualified. The law says they shall qualify within three months after notification of their appointment.

Gov. Scales has notified Messrs. Walter L. Steele, A. M. Lewis, Kemp P. Battle, J. S. Anis and W. T. Faircloth that they have been designated as a committee to sum up and classify the applications for professorships in the University of North Carolina. The board is to meet here on the 30th to choose the seven new professors, and this report will be made before that time.—News and Observer.

The Clinton Caucasian says, editorially, that W. G. Perry, late republican Postmaster at Clinton, who was arrested and carried before the United States Commissioner on charges of malfeasance of office, was, in default of bail, committed to jail in Goldsboro, remarks, that Mr. Perry had spent his time and money for "the grand old party," but they fail to help him in his hour of need. He asks where are his friends?

TAKED AS DRUMMERS.—Two of our business men, charged with soliciting business from their customers in the city without having first procured from the State Treasurer what is claimed to be the necessary \$100 license, had a hearing before Justice Mills yesterday, when one was bound over and the other discharged. There are eleven other warrants out. It is understood that the validity of the tax is to be tested by some of our business men.—Wilmington Star.

Mr. John T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration for North Carolina, is endeavoring to induce the establishment of small fruit canning factories in that State, and factories, it is said, will soon be started at Goldsboro, Graham, Smithfield and Winston. Small industries will, if properly conducted, grow to be great ones in the course of time, and it would give us pleasure to note the establishment of fruit and vegetable canneries in North Carolina.—Norfolk Ledger.

Rev. Dr. I. A. Lefevre, of Baltimore, has been elected President of Davidson College, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Hephurn. The Charlotte Democrat says: "Dr. Lefevre is an eminent divine of Baltimore, and has long been prominently connected with the educational interests of the Presbyterian church. He possesses the requisite qualifications for the management of a college, and if he accept the post he will doubtless give entire satisfaction to all concerned in the welfare of Davidson.

MORTALITY AMONG CONFERENCE MEMBERS.—A gentleman of this city relates the remarkable fact, in alluding to the death of the late Rev. J. H. Gibbons, that during the session of the North Carolina Methodist Conference in Wilmington, last November, five Ministers sat down to his table at one meal, four of whom have since died. The five were Revs. L. H. Gibbons, J. W. Lewis, C. H. Phillips, B. C. Phillips, and P. T. Proby. All but the last named are now dead. Seven members of the Conference have died since last session, together with Bishop Linus Parker, who presided.—Wilmington Star.

The Carolina Watchman says that the seventeen year loonets have made their appearance in Yadkin, Surry, Wilkes and Davie counties, and in Wilkes county they are to be seen within one mile of the town of Wilkesboro. They cover an area of 45 miles square, and are doing great damage. They bore into the limbs of trees to deposit their eggs, and hundreds of trees are dying in consequence. They are also proving death to fruit, and will in this manner cause a great loss to the farmers.

We have seen them in Chatham, but never heard of their doing any damage. They create an awful racket. This must be a different species.

The announcement of the Conservative Ministry in Great Britain has had a curious effect abroad. Germany hails it as friendly, and so we must expect to hear that France execrates it as hostile. The one power whose sentiments upon the subject are most important just now to Great Britain is Russia, and in Russia the news is received as the news of an attempt to reopen the question which was just about to close. Lord Salisbury himself is hated in Russia for some remarks which he was indiscreet enough to make not long ago upon the national character of the Russian people. The appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary for India is also and naturally regarded as an unfriendly act.—N. Y. Times.

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MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

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But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at
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Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo. Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from \$1.25 to \$25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Arisotons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jew's Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

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Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-30

Sale of the Mullin's Lot.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, I will, as Commissioner, expose to sale by public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday June 29th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot on Northeast corner of Dick and Russell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as the 'Mullin's Lot.'

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, June 4. 121-4

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June 18, 1885. 123 if

REMOVAL.
N. H. COHEN,
AGENT FOR L. L. WORRELL'S LIVE
Wool Factory, has removed to the store recently occupied by W. L. Hawley, next door East of Rose & Lark, where will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c.
Mr. Worrell having increased his facilities for Wool Carding, will be pleased to serve his former patrons and the public generally.
N. H. COHEN, Local Agent, 120 if

June 28, 1885.

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N. Y.
M. E. DYE—
W. D. SMITH
A. S. HUSKE
W. N. TILLEN
DISOLUTION
W. M. S. DUN
ROSE & LARK
J. C. STEEDMAN
FRANK THORP
T. M. JONES
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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year (in advance) \$2.00 Six months " 1.00 Three months " .50

ADVERTISING: Advertisements will be inserted for \$1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. For advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the Observer, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. E. DYE—Great Reduction. W. D. SMITH—To the Public. A. S. HUSKE & Co.—New Goods. W. N. TILLINGHAST—Fruit Jars. Dissolution—Murdock & McKay. W. M. S. DUNN—Time Table No. 12. ROSE & LEAK—Mid-Summer Circular. J. C. STEEDMAN—Bridge Stock for Sale. FRANK THORNTON—Grand Clearing Out. T. M. JONES—Greenhouse Female College. W. N. TILLINGHAST—Sweeping Reduction. BROWN & RODDICK—Revolution in Goods. W. N. TILLINGHAST—For Wholesale Trade.

ABOUT TOWN.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Mr. J. H. Benton for a gallon of beautiful white oil. It is 100° proof.

BASE BALL.—An interesting game of Base Ball will be played at Cedar Park this afternoon, between the Haymont and Town pines. It will doubtless be spirited and closely contested. All are invited to be present. Game commences at 4:30 sharp.

DRAMATIC.—The Standard Dramatic Company have given three entertainments in Williams Hall this week, playing "Divorce," "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "Black Diamonds," to full houses. The pieces are very attractive, and the acting good. Miss Alice Irving has in every play sustained her reputation. The company is a good one, and has proved that the reputation that preceded it was not overdrawn.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—Mr. M. E. Dye has invented a very light and useful Hat Rack, to be used for the display of military and other articles. The rack consists of six, eight or ten holders which are moveable around a common centre. There are three rows of similar holders equidistant, say 18 inches apart, one above the other, so that thirty, forty-eight or more hats can be displayed at once, at the same time the intervening spaces may be filled with gloves, handkerchiefs, feathers, hosiery, &c., or just such articles as ladies love to look at. The rack is so light that it can be suspended over the counter and drawn up or down, or whirled round so as to bring each article before the front of the customer. He will apply for a patent.

BREEZE'S NURSERY.—Axious to know something of our industries, the writer took advantage of an invitation to visit the nursery of Mr. J. S. Breeze, situated about six miles North of Fayetteville, and confesses that he was astonished at the magnitude of the place, the variety of fruit trees, plants and other things that he had to show. It will surprise many of our citizens to learn what a fine nursery we have in our midst. The place is in beautiful order, trees and everything planted in straight rows, and so neatly a sprig of grass to be seen.

Mr. Breeze takes pleasure in showing you around, giving as freely from memory, as from catalogue, the name, character, &c., of every tree and shrub. He is devoted to his vocation and pursues it as much for pleasure as profit. There is one trait in Mr. Breeze's character that strikes you at once, his unwillingness to give undue praise to anything; he tells you exactly what it is; he will not push an unworthy article.

Mr. Breeze has paid much attention to seedlings, and has many fine varieties of raspberries, strawberries, grapes and other things. The great advantage of the seedling is, that they are acclimated. We saw here some of the Japanese Persimmons, and if it cannot be recommended for anything else, they may be for their magnificent dark green foliage. Pecans, English Walnuts and other semi-tropical fruits have been experimented with and successfully. His early peaches are now ripening, and the trees with their blood red fruit makes a pretty sight. Take it all in all it is worth the ride, and we know that you would be hospitably received and willingly shown over his place. Mr. Breeze is the pioneer nurseryman of the piney land of Cumberland, and needs only encouragement to make his place equal to the best.

Sundry Observations.

Weather warm. Days length 14 hours and 34 minutes.

The Cape Fear is getting down to rock bottom.

Did you think the British had come when the red coats paraded the streets?

Track laying on the Wilson Short Cut will commence early next week.

Fifty-eight applications for pensions have been filed in this county.

Early variety of corn is offered for sale on the streets.

Peaches are two to three weeks later this year, and we fear the wet weather has somewhat cut off the crop.

The Seminary building is greatly improved by its new coat of paint. It is an attractive looking place.

The store recently occupied by Col. J. A. Pemberton, has been leased to Messrs. Brown & Roddick, of Wilmington.

Passing the farm of Gen. A. J. Brady, three miles from town, we noticed quite a field of tobacco. The plants looked thrifty and strong.

The report circulated relative to the death of Mr. Childs or Laurens, of the Wizard Oil Troupe in Virginia, is not true. Both are alive and doing well.

The families of Col. Dunn, Sup't of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and Mr. Harden, Contractor on the Wilson Short Cut, are both here, we hope to stay.

Capt. Dave Jones has a field of oats of about ten acres, which is said to be the finest in the county.

It is the intention of many merchants to have the hydrant water carried into their stores.

Mr. Ed. Sikes, has a young Wolf that he bought in Winston a few days ago. It is about the size of a small setter dog, and no doubt is a nice pet when securely fastened.

The Fayetteville (colored) Base Ball Club played a capital game yesterday evening. By request, Capt. J. B. Broadfoot acted as umpire. His fairness and impartial decisions are admired by all.

The new trestle on Cross Creek, by which the Wilson Short Cut connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, reflects credit on the engineers and builder. It is a handsome piece of work.

There ought not to be a longer about the Market or elsewhere; don't say "no man has hired us," for there is an abundance of work. Railroad builders, house builders and farmers all want hands—his laborers harvest time. Don't lounge.

The Union Home and Hospital tender their thanks to the Married Men's Base Ball Club for the donation of money sent them, and to Mrs. Rebecca B. Buxton, Mrs. J. C. Haigh, Mrs. Albert Worth, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Isaac Dodd, Mrs. Farrar and Mrs. Eason for vegetables and other needed necessities.

One of the pleasantest hops of the season was given on Tuesday night of last week at the Fayetteville Hall, by the young gentlemen of Fayetteville, complimentary to Miss Jennie Gray, daughter of Col. Julius A. Gray, who is visiting Miss Laura Glover.

Work on the Wilson Short Cut moves rapidly along. Most of Mr. Harden's men have been transferred to the east side of the river. Three gangs are at work on that side, one gang near the river bank, a second force six miles further east, while the third set are working near Bluff Church.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway is now located to Mt. Airy. There is one stockade 26 miles distant, another, being built at Mt. Airy. The convicts will then work from both ends of the line. The country through which the road passes is represented as being exceedingly fine. This road passes within three miles of Pilot Mountain.

Mr. Charles Haigh has purchased from the syndicate the store next below the People's National Bank. He will remodel the front and extend the building in the rear fifty feet. We hear of other improvements that will be made shortly on this same street.

Work has been commenced in earnest by Mr. F. W. Thornton. He has torn down the old walls and the warehouses in the rear of the lot, and the place is filled with busy workmen, cleaning brick, removing rubbish and preparing the foundation for the building.

With the energy and push that he gives to everything, it will not be long before this vacant lot will have on it a handsome store.

Mr. Robert Strange, who has for the past seven years been connected with the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co., has accepted the position of Assistant Engineer on the Wilson Short Cut. Mr. Strange commenced as rodman, but has by his energy and devotion to duty worked himself up. He has been acting as Assistant under Maj. Atkinson between Dallas and Mt. Airy, but the work of locating being nearly completed he sought and obtained a position from Col. Gardner.

Prof. E. E. Smith, Principal of the State colored Normal School, has sent us a catalogue of that institution. The total number of students for the past year has been 127, representing sixteen different counties. Prof. Smith, as all will acknowledge, has impressed our citizens with his uniform gentlemanly bearing. We have never visited the school, although requested to do so, but learn through others that the discipline and course of instruction is up to the highest mark.

From all over the country we receive most favorable accounts of crops. Grass has been killed, the stand of cotton is good; corn looks healthy and green. Farmers, their hands and in many instances their wives and daughters have worked with almost feverish haste to get crops clean. We are glad to be able to report that comparatively few chattel mortgages have been recorded this season, and that if Providence blesses us with a good crop year the farmers of Cumberland will be almost entirely out of debt this Fall. They are not coming to town often, time with them is money. In and around Fayetteville the crops are like a garden, green and luxuriant, and with no untoward event this will be an unprecedented crop year.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway has just received a new locomotive, built for them at the Baldwin Works, and intended to transport the heavy freight this road is handling. The new engine No. 11, is a beauty. It is the longest on the road, being built more for strength than speed. It has six driving wheels of medium size, instead of four of large size. This difference as to number and size of driving wheels gives it a firmer hold upon the road and greater drawing power. These points were explained to us by the police master mechanic, Mr. Isaac W. Clark, who is certainly the right man in the right place.

A stroll along the E. of road just graded by Mr. Harden, is indulged in by many persons just now. To all who are fond of walking through beautiful woods we would suggest that after reaching the end of the railroad at the river they should return by one of the numerous paths leading up to North street through Kyle's woods, that is if they wish to enjoy the sight of the prettiest piece of woodland in this part of the State. Noble oaks and pines, sweetgum and hickory give unbroken shade, the whistle of the quail, the sweet note of the thrush or the scampering of some nimble squirrel alone breaks the solemn stillness of this forest scene.

MARRIED.

WATSON—ALLEN—At Wake Forest, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Royal, Dr. W. Watson, of Rives' Chapel, to Mrs. T. M. ALLEN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CHANGEABLE COMPLETION INDICATES the existence of worms. A few doses of Shiner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and make your complexion bright and healthy.

A Fortune for J. W. Chapin, of Maynard, Mass., came into the city to collect \$1,200, providentially his property. Some weeks ago he purchased from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., a one-fifth of ticket No. 18,807, in the drawing for May 12th, in the Louisiana State Lottery. He received from Adams Express Co. \$1,000.—Boston (Mass.) Star, June 3.

That Dirty Dandruff. Dandruff is dirty and disagreeable in every way. It soils the clothing continually, and is accompanied by a hardly less annoying, constant itching. The scalp is diseased. There is nothing in the world so thoroughly adapted to this trouble as Parker's Hair Balsam. It cleanses and heals the scalp, stops the falling hair and restores its original softness, gloss and color. It is only highly perfumed, an elegant dressing. Very economical, as only a small occasional application keeps the hair in perfect condition.

What Parents Fear. Many persons—especially parents—object to many quick nostrums as likely to engender or encourage a love for strong drink. They are right. Better diet of disease than of the old fashion tonic of Parker's Tonic does not involve this danger. It not only builds up the system, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, but it stimulates without intoxicating, and absolutely cures the appetite for liquor.

What S. H. S. is Doing for It. I have suffered a long time with cancer and skin eruptions. The best physician I tested for me, but said they could do nothing more for me. I have taken less than a half dozen bottles of Swift's Specific, and to my surprise as well as to the wonder of all my friends, my face has peeled off, the skin is smooth and clear, my eyes almost well, and the cancer on my neck is drying up. I have gained five pounds in flesh during the last month and am now better than I have been in eleven years. A terrible load has been lifted off me. Dandruff, Henry Co., Ind. D. A. HUBBARDSON.

Free from Malaria. In the fall of 1884 I was taken with a case of malarial fever which prostrated me both body and mind. I was dragged into the old fashion tonic of mercury and other mineral mixtures, but with no good results. My health was shattered and my energy gone. My legs and feet would swell, and I had what every body thought was cancer. These symptoms alarmed me, and I was ready to grasp at any remedy suggested. A friend advised me to try Swift's Specific. I procured three bottles and commenced taking them. I had scarcely finished the first bottle when I felt a new man today. There never was a more meritorious medicine of record for suffering humanity. It has wrought wonders for me. WILLIS JONES, Leesburg, Lee County, Ga., March 11, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAF AND BLIND. How an Atlanta Woman Was Made to See and Hear.

AN INTERESTING STORY. Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McKee street, Atlanta, Ga., and from her own lips a Constitution reporter learned the following appalling story:

Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except salt. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with spots and small sores. Her appetite failed, and she gradually lost flesh and strength. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it surprises all.

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail a 32 page book free, filled with magical cures. June 25, 1885. 124-4

Fayetteville Market.

COLLECTED BY A. S. HUSKE & CO., DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—Hog Round, 10c 00 Sides, (N. C.) 9c 114 Ham, 12c 15 Flank—good 10c 11 WEST BULK MEATS—Sides, 6c 47 Shoulders, 5c 44 WESTERN BACON—Sides, 7c 48 Hams, 14c 15 Shoulders, 5c 48 BACON—Hog Round, 10c 00 Sides, 9c 114 Ham, 12c 15 Flank—good 10c 11 WEST BULK MEATS—Sides, 6c 47 Shoulders, 5c 44 WESTERN BACON—Sides, 7c 48 Hams, 14c 15 Shoulders, 5c 48 BACON—Hog Round, 10c 00 Sides, 9c 114 Ham, 12c 15 Flank—good 10c 11 WEST BULK MEATS—Sides, 6c 47 Shoulders, 5c 44 WESTERN BACON—Sides, 7c 48 Hams, 14c 15 Shoulders, 5c 48

For Wholesale Trade. A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR Common White Earthenware, At Low Prices. The Cheapest Lot of Pocket and Table Cutlery IN TOWN. Tin Ware, Glass Ware, &c. FAYETTEVILLE CROCKERY STORE. W. N. TILLINGHAST. June 25, 1885. 124-4

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 50th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTABLISHED and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.

This institution combines the comforts of a home, with first class educational advantages. Location beautiful, Fare good. Faculty competent and efficient. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to T. M. JONES, President. 124-2nd

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. A. Robinson & McKay is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. I, A. Robinson is alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm. J. A. MURCHISON. W. E. MCKAY. Manchester, N. C., April 4, 1885. 124-2

Fruit Jars, Ice-Cream Freezers, IMPROVED FLY-ANS, WIRE DISCOVERERS.

Feather Dusters, Tin Sets, Summer-Queen Oil Stoves, Window-Shades, Wall-Papers, Gilt-Edge French China Tea-Sets—44 Pieces \$8. FAYETTEVILLE CROCKERY STORE. W. N. TILLINGHAST. June 25, 1885. 124-3

COTTON MARKET.

COLLECTED BY J. B. STARR, DEALERS IN COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES. Middling, 10c 00 Low Middling, 9c 00 Ordinary, 8c 00 Stained, 7c 00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—Hard, 80c 00 Yellow Dip, 75c 00 Virgin Dip, 70c 00 Spirits, 31c 3/4 cents. Rosin, Strained to Pale, 75c 25.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 23—4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 29c per gallon. ROSIN.—The market was quoted dull at 92c cts. for Strained and 97c for Good Strained. TAR.—The market was firm at \$1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady with sales reported at \$1.15 for Hard and \$1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. TIMBER.—P. M. feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), \$13.00, 00.00; 12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00; 20.00; Extra Mill (good heart) 8.00; 80.00; 80.00; Mill Prime, \$5.50; 50.00; Common Mill \$4.00; 4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3.00; 4.00—W. L. Star.

Mid-Summer Circular!

"Competition Is the Life of Trade."

THIS WE HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED;

Therefore we do not fear any amount of FAIR AND HONORABLE COMPETITION!

A competition with a merchant whose goods have cost him NOTHING—this is the only kind we have to give up to!

We know We Can Buy as Cheap as Any Southern Merchant, and We do Not Think We are Very Grasping as to Profits;

therefore we can assure our friends and customers that Our Goods Will Be As Cheap as the Goods of Any Other Merchant (who pays his bills) whether he comes from afar, or is "to the manner born."

ROSE & LEAK

are in the Dry Goods Market to Stay!

They propose to keep their stock up and Their Prices Down!

They are going to take care of their trade and increase it steadily, for they are confident that a close attention to business,

Nice Goods at Reasonable Prices, Fair Dealing

will always be appreciated in this community. Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK. June 25, 1885. 124-1t

Sweeping Reduction in the Price of Gas!

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE Gas Light Company have reduced the price of Gas from \$5.00 to \$3.50 per 1000 ft. from July 1st next.

As the pure Rosin Gas made by this Company goes nearly twice as far as the same quantity of Coal Gas, this price is fully as low as \$2 would be for coal gas. Our price is now lower than the average price throughout the country and as low as anywhere except in the large cities. It is now hoped that all those persons who have said they would burn Gas if the price was reduced, will at once set about enjoying its safety and convenience, as well as its unsurpassed brilliancy. The only chance of profit to the Company is by a large increase of consumers. The attention of Families is called to the fact that during the 26 years of use of Gas here it has never caused an accident to person or property. W. N. TILLINGHAST, First Gas Light Co. June 25, 1885. 124-1t

To the Public!

HAVING A GREAT ABUNDANCE OF Fine Fruit and Vegetables,

I will keep my Market Wagon running morning and evening to accommodate all who would like to have them delivered fresh at their doors. I will keep on hand crates, ready for shipping for parties who may desire to send fruit to friends or for sale. Will have peaches ripening all through the season, and a great many fine, large cultivated blackberries for wine, jellies, &c. Also fine Peas. Any one wishing selected Peaches can get them. Will be grateful for patronage. HOBART GROVE, N. C., two miles West of Fayetteville. W. D. WICK SMITH. June 25th, 1885. 124-2t

For Wholesale Trade!

A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR Common White Earthenware,

At Low Prices. The Cheapest Lot of Pocket and Table Cutlery IN TOWN.

Tin Ware, Glass Ware, &c. FAYETTEVILLE CROCKERY STORE. W. N. TILLINGHAST. June 25, 1885. 124-4

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COLLECTED BY J. B. STARR, DEALERS IN COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES. Middling, 10c 00 Low Middling, 9c 00 Ordinary, 8c 00 Stained, 7c 00

COMPARE WITH PRICES ELSEWHERE!

Revolution in the Price of Dry Goods!

FRANK THORNTON

Still continues his Grand Clearing Sale, as advertised in last issue, and for the benefit of those interested, we will mention a few leading articles offered now at prices

Unheard of in Fayetteville.

Fruit of the Loom, One yard wide bleached shirting (very popular) 8c.

Barker Mills, One yard wide bleached shirting (good value) 7c.

Wamsutta, One yard wide bleached shirting (old reliable brand) 10c.

New York Mills, One yard wide bleached shirting (universally known) 10c.

Pride of the West, One yard wide bleached shirting (gilt edge) 11c.

Best, One yard wide bleached shirting in the City for 6c.

A Good 10-4 Brown Sheetting 16c.—former price 25c.

10-4 Bleached Sheetting 12c.—former price 30c.

Lonsdale Cambric 10.—former price 15c.

100 pcs. Checked Nainsook 6c.—former price 10c.

100 pcs. Corded Pique 6c.—former price 10c.

100 pcs. Seersuckers in checks, stripes, and solid colors, 10c.—former price 15c.

WHITE GOODS: An elegant, varied, and large assortment of

Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Plain and Dotted Swiss, Mulls, India Linens,

CORSETS: Our assortment is complete, embracing all popular brands in all sizes and styles, from 25c. up.

Cheap Lawns: Lawns in fast colors only 5c.

Two Cases Fancy Prints at 4c.

The Very Best Standard Prints at 6c.

SHIRTS. 50 Dozen Boys' Shirts at 41c.

100 " Gents' Laundered Shirts at 62c.

PEARL SHIRTS, UNDER SHIRTS, HALF HOSE, NECK WEAR,

and many other articles, at prices that will astonish you.

This Clearing Sale Will Continue

until September 1st, when balance of stock on hand will be closed out at auction. My reasons for this sale were given before, but I now repeat them: I will vacate the store I now occupy, on September 1st, and am determined to close out my entire stock prior to that time.

FRANK THORNTON, KYLE'S CORNER, 124-2t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, June 22d, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH. ARRIVE. LEAVE.

Bennettsville, 9:30 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:50 "

Shoe Heel, 12:15 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 3:00 "

Fayetteville, 3:00 " 3:10 " 4:30 "

Sanford, 4:35 " 4:40 " 5:30 "

Ore Hill, 5:25 " 5:30 " 6:45 "

Liberty, 6:45 " 6:50 " 7:50 "

Greensboro, 7:50 " 8:00 " 9:00 "

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH. ARRIVE. LEAVE.

Greensboro, 11:00 a. m. 11:05 " 11:55 "

Liberty, 11:55 " 12:00 " 1:00 p. m.

Sanford, 1:20 p. m. 1:40 p. m. 3:50 "

Fayetteville, 3:50 " 4:00 " 4:40 "

Shoe Heel, 4:25 " 4:30 " 5:30 "

Bennettsville, 5:15 " 5:20 " 6:40 "

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt. JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

June 25, 1885. 124-4

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS!

Excursion tickets are on sale at

at very low rates: To Warm Springs, Waynesville, Asheville and Hickory.

Low rates will also be given to Old Point, Va., Morehead, N. C., and all other Excursion points in Virginia.

JNO. M. ROSE, General Passenger Agent. June 18, 1885. 123-3t

Office C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY CO., Fayetteville, N. C., June 12, 1885.

Excursion tickets are on sale at

at very low rates: To Warm Springs, Waynesville, Asheville and Hickory.

Low rates will also be given to Old Point, Va., Morehead, N. C., and all other Excursion points in Virginia.

The New West Point Cadets.

HOW THEY ARE INITIATED.

A correspondent of the New York Times says:

"It is very amusing to watch a 'plebe' under military discipline. The lads who have already reported and are awaiting examination look as if they were in a state of perpetual torture. They are compelled to swallow their conceit and roll their muscles in the dust before a pair of irreproachable white trousers. This morning three young fellows came up from a school somewhere down the river to report. They were evidently the sons of well-to-do parents, and possibly with the intention of making an impression they rattled up to the headquarters building in an open carriage with their commission papers sticking out of their coat pockets. The army officers did not rush out to greet them, and they stood for some time on the granite steps before an orderly suggested that if they had no business there it would be well for them to move on. They pulled out their papers and were directed to walk up stairs to Adj. Boyle. Their courage sank into their boots. Uniformed officers were hurrying about as busy as bees and looking quite ready to inflict as sharp a sting if they were interfered with. However, there was no use dragging, so the biggest fellow of the three was pushed up the stairs first, with his two companions following nervously on his heels.

"Well," the Adjutant's tone was not exactly harsh, but it very plainly said: 'Move along quickly if you have anything to say, or get out.' The biggest fellow laid his commission on the table as if he was afraid of breaking it, and stood as still as a mouse, hardly daring to breathe. His companions peeped at him through the door and audibly chuckled. 'Come, none of that,' said an orderly. The Adjutant merely glanced at the paper, tossed it aside with a heap of other, and touched a bell.

In less than a minute the three lads were on the way to the surgeons, feeling only about half as big as they did when they were marched into a room and a plainly furnished room, and without a stern order to take off all their clothes. Each man stepped on a scale to be weighed, and was catalogued as to his habits and previous mode of living. This done, the surgeons examined the boys from head to foot, sounding their lungs and their chests, testing their ears, their eyes, their teeth, looking over very sharply for weak spots. Back again they went to the Adjutant, delighted at having passed the first ordeal successfully. Another slip of paper, another orderly, and they were soon in Treasurer Spurgin's office heaping up their money on the table.

"Is that all you have?" asked Capt. Spurgin.

"Yes Sir," said all three.

"Have you loaned any since you left home?"

"No, Sir," said two of the boys. The third blurted his tongue and tried to look as if he didn't hear. The question was repeated.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I let ——— have \$5."

"Well, I want you to get it back at once and let me have it to-night."

It is only occasionally that a boy resorts to a use of this kind to keep a little money in his pocket. He invariably gets caught, and wonders how it is that army officers are so exceedingly sharp.

When let me have \$5 cents of that back, Sir," said one of the lads as another orderly was getting them to the door.

"What for?" asked the Treasurer.

"Well, Sir, my folks feel kind of anxious, and I want to telegraph them that I have gone through the doctors," he explained, with some embarrassment.

If you were an older cadet you would have to make that request in writing. Suppose you begin now," said Capt. Spurgin, pointing to pen and paper.

The 25 cents went into the Treasurer's safe credited to the boy's account. The orderly marched them all over to the commandant's headquarters, bestowing a few sharp words of command on the way, greatly to his own gratification. Here they were met by the officer in charge, given a few specific instructions, with cautions to be sure and obey them if they wanted to be comfortable, and then sent over to quarters assigned them in charge of another orderly. These orderlies are enlisted men on the post.

On the threshold the newcomers were met by four or five cadets in charge of a First Class man, who was detailed to look after the "plebes" and to teach them the ropes. One of the cadets pointed to a paper tacked on the wall and said, "Read."

It notified them not to speak until spoken to, to be sure and button up their coats, and always say, "Sir," when addressing a cadet. Then they were given some more instructions and shown into a room, where they looked as uncomfortably out of place as crows in a canary cage. There they must remain, always on their good behavior, until called up for examination next week. They were taken out for a short drill every day, and given brief recreation in exceedingly circumscribed limits. They can hear the band playing on the green, see the smoke of the guns, and they know that all is bustle and laughter and gaiety from morning till night; but it might as well be an another planet for all the enjoyment it is to them. In their rooms they may improve their time by studying if they choose.

All newcomers must go through the same course. They have been coming in by the dozen all day. In one corner of the barracks yard trucks have been dumped from wagons and tossed around for assortment and identification until the place looks like the waiting room of a big railroad station. All but the cadets assigned to duty there must keep away from the part of the barracks given over to "plebes," and they are liable to severe punishment if they are caught speaking to them under any circumstances. The cadets in charge have absolute control of the "plebes." It is the very embodiment of a white-trousered tyranny. To a peacefully disposed civilian their conduct seems a little too stern, but the cadets say that it is the only way to keep a new comer from wanting to take immediate command of the corps. They have all been through the same mill themselves, and although the grinding was slow and hard it was effective. The new boys are expected to keep their mattresses

and bedding in order. After straightening it all out with the careful nicety of an old maid, a boy turns his back for a moment, and to his utter disgust finds that a cadet has tumbled his bed on the floor. He makes it up again, only to have the demolishing process repeated several times during the day. This is done to get the newcomers in good training for barracks life, when they will only have 20 minutes to dress themselves and put their room in order before inspection.

The "plebes" are marched to the mess hall in a squad. It is a comical sight. They all look very solemn, very earnest, and very humble, "stepping along as gingerly as so many storks, with the palms of their hands spread wide open, as if they were trying to keep the sun. With heads well thrown back the "plebes" march with eyes wide open and fixed straight ahead, apparently in a fit of deepest abstraction. A cadet sits at the table with them to see that they don't lean against the backs of their chairs, that they keep their eyes fixed on their plates, don't drop crumbs on the floor, don't waste, don't put their own knives in the butter, don't upset the water glasses, and don't do a hundred other little things that a miscellaneous crowd of very nervous boys are prone to do, but which a well-trained, carefully drilled cadet never does—when anybody is looking at him.

The cadets in charge seize upon all contraband articles that a "plebe" brings into the barracks with him—tobacco, weapons, shoe blacking, or any other trifles not down in the regulation as part of his equipment. These are tied up in a neat parcel, labeled, and he may have them again when he goes away, whether it be in two weeks or four years. It is the opinion of people who have been here long enough to know that the new arrivals this year are an unusually well appearing set of boys as a whole.

Terrific Cyclones.

LEMAIRS, Ia., June 17.—As the reports from the outlying districts come in it becomes evident that the tornado which swept over Plymouth and Cherokee counties was attended with great loss of life. The killed so far as reported are: Mrs. William Gano and child, at Marcus, twenty miles on the Illinois Central road; Nick Machel, aged 65 years; W. Goetche, aged 26, found in the lake. He was struck over the heart with a plank and instantly killed. Several are reported killed in Cherokee county.

Those fatally injured are: Danl Hayes, Nick Goldert, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lay, Mr. Kennedy, of Henson, ten miles east of Le Mars; Mr. Meechek, aged 50 years, Mary Meechek, Lizzie Meechek and Adam Goetche. These seriously wounded are: John Swain, Mrs. Gramer and other ladies in the same house, John Goetche, his wife and two children, John Beauchamp and Mrs. Silas Forbes.

The screams have risen so rapidly that the physicians cannot visit their patients. There will probably be other deaths and injuries reported as the water subsides.

The course of the tornado was as follows: It reached Sioux City at 10:15 and Le Mars at 10:45. It lasted about thirty minutes, and was accompanied by rain and hail. It then veered to the east, and news of damage being done comes from as far east as Waterloo. Until 12:15 a. m. it rained, when another tornado from the west swept over Le Mars more destructive than the first, lasting an hour and a half. This came from Southern Dakota, as far west as Yankton. The track, as far as can be learned at this time, was in the shape of a letter X, with the base of the letter pointing east, the junction being in Cherokee county, where the largest amount of damage was done. From Omaha, by way of Sioux City, to Cherokee, it is nearly eighty miles. From Yankton to Cherokee it is 120 miles, and from Cherokee to Fort Dodge it is 75 miles. This will give an idea of the storm's current direction.

The storm at Le Mars lasted about an hour and a half. The damage in Cherokee county will amount to \$20,000, in Goodbury county \$100,000, in Plymouth county \$100,000, in Monona county \$50,000, and in Ida county \$50,000.

At this time there are reports of damage in Buena Vista, Sac, Pocahontas, Calhoun and Webster counties, but not definite enough to form an estimate of the loss. At Bayard and Fort Dodge the storm was in the form of wind and rain, having spent its fury.

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES.—A difference of opinion exists as to the proper number of trees which an acre will stand, but I think that the soil enclosed within that space will afford ample nourishment for at least one hundred. Every tree will average about one thousand oranges yearly. I mean, of course, all trees over seven years of age. Speculators from Jacksonville will pay—well—about one cent apiece for oranges on the trees and pick and pack them themselves. One thousand oranges at one cent will bring \$10. That makes \$1,000 an acre. Now when you consider that a grove requires little or no care, \$1,000 clear a year is not a bad investment, eh?

Harriet Beecher Stowe has a grove on the St. Louis, just above Palatka, from which she enjoys a handsome revenue annually, besides having a pleasant resort for the winter months. Col. Hart's grove, opposite Jacksonville, on the St. John's is the oldest grove in the State. Some of the trees have borne as many as 8,000 oranges in one season. Quite profitable grove that. The Indian and Ocala river fruit is the best and brings the highest price in the market. Most of the Florida stock—in fact I may say all of it—is shipped to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Very little, if any, ever gets out this way. The demand for our oranges is so great that the entire State planted in oranges the yield would not be sufficient to supply the demand from the three cities mentioned. An orange grove is safer than a cattle ranch for an investment every time.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The degree of M. D. has been granted to a young Chinese woman, Miss Mary King (Kin Yamee) by the Womens Medical College of New York.

A monument is to be erected in Charleston to John C. Calhoun. It is being executed in Rome, will be sixty feet high, with base and curb.

The Bartholdi Statue.

The *Isere*, which has on board the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the gift of Bartholdi to the American people, was a perpetual symbol of liberty, arrived in New York on Thursday, June 18th. The New York *World*, to make its reception more complete, has labored long to raise \$100,000 so that its erection on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor might be assured on its arrival. In its issue on the day of its arrival, it says the fund is secure. This magnificent Statue will stand in the very doorway of our country, and will be a warning to all that, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." This gift from France to the United States, is the remembrance of the popular action and great manifestation of friendship for LaFayette, whose persistent and earnest efforts in our revolution, can never be forgotten, and the Statue will stand as a memento of our gratefulness to this lover of Liberty. That our readers may have some idea of its magnitude, we append the dimensions:

	feet.	in.
From bottom of plinth to top of torch	151	41
From heel to top of head	111	
Height of head	134	
Width of eye	28	
Length of nose	9	09
Length of forefinger	7	11
Finger nails 1.14x0.85 foot		
Circumference of finger at second joint	4	09
The head will easily accommodate 40 persons, and the torch, which will be reached by a spiral staircase, will hold twelve persons.		
As a means of comparison with other celebrated statues the following is given.		
	Feet.	
Jupiter Olympus,	43	
Meunon,	62	
Bornomo at lake Maggiore,	66	
Arminius in Westphalia (about)	92	
Colossus Rhodes	105	
Nero (about)	118	
Statue Liberty,	151	

The pedestal for the Statue was designed by Mr. Richard M. Hunt.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Adj. General Drun, of the army, thinks that there is room for reform in the system of education at West Point. He would throw open the school to a larger number of students and have only a picked number of them actually appointed into the army. He believes in giving a large number of students a military education and then in sending them back to civil life, where they can be useful as military professors at the schools throughout the country in helping to keep up the various militia organizations, and in case of an emergency could be relied upon for organizing and leading troops. The present system at West Point has a tendency to make a boy over into a machine, and to give him false notions of his position in life. None of the boys there are taught anything about their own country. None of them come out of there with any correct notions about the character of this Government. Their after life in the army tends to make them creatures of routine, excessively timid and conservative. All of the great generals of the war were West Point graduates who had left the army and gone back to civil life. Through their absence from the army and in their contact with people they had acquired that broadening of the mind and knowledge of life afterwards made them successful generals. The failures of the war were the officers of the regular army who had remained with the army. They were a constant source of friction. They were always clashing with the volunteers. They would lose their hold upon the soldiers in their charge by attempting to maintain a martinet discipline over the volunteer soldiers of the war. The advantage of sending graduates of West Point back into civil life through out the country would soon be seen in the improvement of the military organizations. Pennsylvania, which has the best militia organization of any State in the Union, has one trouble constantly to encounter, and that is to obtain proper material for officers in her military regiments.—N. Y. World.

STRANGE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—A Colliery, N. Y., dispatch says: Patrick Cox, of this town, has nine children. Eight of them sleep in a room in the upper story of the house. Early on Friday morning a heavy thunder storm passed over the place. Lightning struck Cox's house in the centre of the roof. The fluid entered the room where the children were sleeping. A boy 15 years old was thrown from his bed and across the room. The other children were rendered unconscious. A table was hurled from one side of the room to the other. The partition between the room and another was demolished, and an entire flight of stairs was torn to splinters. The sole was ripped from a boot that lay on the bed-room floor. A lamp, a clock and a cupboard filled with dishes were piled in a heap in the middle of the kitchen. A portion of the roof ten feet square was removed by the lightning, but not a particle of the debris can be found. The children were unconscious for several hours, but have since recovered.

ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.—A farmer gives the result of his observation on the subject. I have an orchard of superior apples, of which I am a great admirer. I discovered one spring that several of the trees were in a state of decline, and upon examination found every tree infested with vermin of different kinds. I dug the turf from around the trunk of each tree, and applied a half a bushel of leached ashes in its place, piling them up around the body of each tree. The improvement in the orchard soon became apparent, and I have no doubt if the same process were repeated annually it would be attended with like favorable results. I examined the trees last fall and found all of them clear of vermin but one, which I purposely omitted applying the ashes to. This leads me to the conclusion that ashes destroy vermin, and likewise promote the growth of the trees.

A California physician claims in the *Indiana Medical Journal*, that the bruised pulp of eucalyptus leaves, which he has been in the habit of applying to his very bald head for the cure of headache, had brought out a new and abundant crop of hair.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 base balls have been sold in the United States this year.

Tuttle's comet, having a period of 13½ years, is due in July.—*Scientific American*.

Gen. Grant's Trophies.

REMOVING THE SWORDS AND OTHER RELICS TO WASHINGTON.

Col. R. N. Bachelder, who was sent from Washington by the War Department to receive the swords and tokens of honor belonging to Gen. Grant, called yesterday at the General's house, accompanied by expert packers of rare furniture and bric-a-brac. The property which has been turned over to the Government by Mrs. Grant, who held it in trust from William H. Vanderbilt, was produced, and as each article was packed its destination was checked off on a list that had been prepared by Col. F. D. Grant. The list was as follows:

Mexican onyx cabinet, presented to Gen. Grant by the people of Pueblo, Mexico.

Enfilade, part of which passed over Mexico in 1871.

Bronze vases, presented to Gen. Grant by the people of Yokohama, Japan.

Marble bust on a pedestal, presented by workmen of Philadelphia.

Large elephant tusks, presented by the King of Siam.

Small elephant tusks, presented by the Maharajah of Johore.

Picture of Gen. Scott, by Page, presented by gentlemen of New York.

Croceryware bowls, (very old,) presented by Prince Koon, of China.

Clisone jars, (old,) presented by Li Hung Chang.

Chinese porcelain jars, (old,) presented by Prince Koon, of China.

Arabian Bible.

Coptic Bible, presented by Lord Napier, who captured it with Kith Theodore of Abyssinia.

Sporting rifle.

Sword of Danelson, presented to Gen. Grant after the fall of Fort Danelson, by officers of the army and used by him to the end of the war.

New York sword, voted to Gen. Grant at a New York fair.

Sword of Chattanooga, presented by citizens of Jo Daines County, Ill., (Galeana,) after the battle of Chattanooga.

Roman mug and pitcher.

Silver menu and card, farewell dinner at San Francisco, Cal.

Silver menu of Paris dinner.

Horn and silver snuff box.

Silver match box used by Gen. Grant.

Gold table, modeled after the table in Mr. McLean's house on which Gen. R. E. Lee signed the article of surrender, and presented to Gen. Grant by ex-Confederate soldiers.

Gold cigar cases from the Celestial and Second Kings of Siam.

Gold-handled knife, presented by miners of Idaho Territory.

Silver trowel, used by Gen. Grant in laying the cornerstone of the Museum of Natural History, New York.

Knife made at Sheffield for Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant's gold pen.

Embroidered picture, (cock and hen,) presented by citizens of Japan.

Field glasses used by Gen. Grant during the war.

Iron headed cane made from the rebel run Merrimac.

Silver-headed cane from wood used in defense of Fort Sumpter.

Gold headed cane made out of wood from old Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Gold headed cane presented in token of Gen. Grant's bounty during the war.

Gold headed cane used by LaFayette and presented by the ladies of Baltimore.

Carved wood cane from the estate of Sir Walter Scott.

Uniform as General of the United States Army.

Fifteen buttons cut from the General's coats during the war by Mrs. Grant after various battles.

Hat ornaments used at Belmont and Fort Donelson.

Shoulder straps (Brigadier General worn by Gen. Grant at Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and straps of Lieutenant-General cut from the coat used by Gen. Grant in the campaign against Richmond, Petersburg, and Lee's army.

Medal (gold) from the American Congress for opening the Mississippi.

Gold medal from Philadelphia.

Silk papers printed for Gen. Grant.

Collection of coins, Japanese. This is the only complete set, except one in the Japanese Treasury. Seven of these pieces cost \$5,000. Presented by the Government of Japan.

Warrant as cadet at West Point, and army commissions from Brevet Second Lieutenant to that of General of the United States Army.

Papers and mementoes, comprising addresses, honorary society commissions, and resolutions of respect, as well as the freedom of cities presented abroad.

MR. STEPHEN'S REMAINS.—On June 10th, the remains of the late Hon. Alex. H. Stephens were taken from the vault in Atlanta Ga., where they have reposed since the interment of the body in March 1883, and deposited in a tomb near Liberty Hall, in Taliaferro county, where the Georgian statesman loved to live, and where he wanted his dust to mingle with that of his forefathers. The tomb will be so constructed as to receive the remains of Hon. Linton Stephens so soon as his body can be transferred from its resting place in Hancock county, and the bones of the two brothers, so close in life, will rest side by side. Addresses were delivered in Crawfordville by Gen. Robert Toombs, Hon. George T. Barnes and Capt. Harry Jackson. The Stephens Memorial Association, and has been formally decided to them by Hon. John A. Stephens, the executor of the estate. The association now proposes to proceed with the monumental fund as rapidly as possible. It is proposed to erect a \$10,000 shaft over Mr. Stephens' remains.

\$1,000 was the result of the Hannout mine for last week. We are informed the vein is rich.—*Cardina Watchman*

Johnny Roach's Dolphin has made a successful trip. Mr. Whitney will now accept her.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 base balls have been sold in the United States this year.

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Fall Superior Courts.

1885.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
Beaumont	2 weeks	Nov. 30
Currituck	1 week	Sep. 7
Camden	1 "	Sep. 14
Pasquotank	1 "	Sep. 21
Perquimans	1 "	Sep. 28
Chowan	1 "	Oct. 5
Gates	1 "	Oct. 12
Hertford	1 "	Oct. 19
Washington	1 "	Oct. 26
Washington	1 "	Dec. 14
Tyrell	1 "	Nov. 2
Dare	1 "	Nov. 9
Hyde	1 "	Nov. 16
Pamlico	1 "	Nov. 23

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
Halifax	2 weeks	Nov. 16
Northampton	2 "	Oct. 5
Warren	2 "	Sep. 21
Edgecombe	2 "	Oct. 19
Bertie	2 "	Nov. 2
Craven	2 "	Nov. 9

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
Pitt	2 weeks	Sep. 21
Wilson	2 "	Nov. 2
Vance	2 "	Oct. 19
Martin	2 "	Sep. 7
Martin	2 "	Dec. 7
Greene	2 "	Oct. 5
Nash	2 "	Oct. 23
Franklin	1 week	Aug. 17
Franklin	1 "	Nov. 16

FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
Wake	2 weeks	July 13
Wake	2 "	Sep. 28
Wake	2 "	Aug. 31
Wake	2 "	Oct. 26
Wayne	2 "	July 27
Wayne	2 "	Sep. 14
Harnett	1 week	Oct. 19
Johnston	2 weeks	Aug. 10

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
Granville	2 weeks	Sep. 14
Granville	2 "	Nov. 30
Chatham	2 "	Oct. 5
Guilford	2 "	Aug. 31
Guilford	2 "	Dec. 14
Alamance	1 week	Sep. 28
Durham	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Orange	1 week	Aug. 10
Caswell	1 "	Nov. 9
Caswell	1 "	Aug. 17
Person	1 "	Aug. 24
Person	1 "	Nov. 23

SIXTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCKAY.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
New Hanover	2 weeks	Sep. 28
Lenoir	2 "	Aug. 24
Lenoir	2 "	Nov. 16
Duplin	2 "	Nov. 30
Duplin	1 week	Sep. 7
Sampson	1 "	Oct. 12
Sampson	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Fender	1 week	Sep. 14
Carteret	1 "	Oct. 26
Jones	1 "	Aug. 17
Jones	1 "	Nov. 2
Onslow	1 "	Nov. 9

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCRAE.

County.	Term.	Begin Date.
Anson	1 week	Sep. 14
Anson	1 "	Nov. 30
Cumberland	2 weeks	Nov. 16
Cumberland	1 week	July 27
Cumberland	1 "	Nov. 9
Columbus	1 "	Aug. 3
Robeson	2 weeks	Aug. 31
Richmond	2 "	Oct. 12
Richmond	1 week	Sep. 28
Bladen	2 weeks	Oct. 26
Brunswick	1 week	Sep. 21
Moore	2 weeks	Aug. 17
Moore	2 "	Dec. 7